

the marker (parent drug) residue concentration of 0.4 ppm in kidney corresponds to 0.4 ppm of total residue.

[48 FR 791, Jan. 7, 1983, as amended at 61 FR 24441, May 15, 1996]

§ 556.308 Halofuginone hydrobromide.

The marker residue selected to monitor for total residues of halofuginone hydrobromide in broilers and turkeys is parent halofuginone hydrobromide and the target tissue selected is liver. A tolerance is established in broilers of 0.16 part per million and in turkeys of 0.13 part per million for parent halofuginone hydrobromide in liver. These marker residue concentrations in liver correspond to total residue concentrations of 0.3 part per million in liver. The safe concentrations for total residues of halofuginone hydrobromide in the uncooked edible tissues of broilers and turkeys are 0.1 part per million in muscle, 0.3 part per million in liver, and 0.2 part per million in skin with adhering fat. As used in this section, “tolerance” refers to a concentration of a marker residue in the target tissue selected to monitor for total residues of the drug in the target animal, and “safe concentrations” refers to the concentrations of total residues considered safe in edible tissues.

[54 FR 28052, July 5, 1989, as amended at 56 FR 8711, Mar. 1, 1991; 57 FR 21209, May 19, 1992]

§ 556.310 Haloxon.

A tolerance of 0.1 part per million is established for negligible residues of haloxon (3-chloro-7-hydroxy-4-methylcoumarin bis(2-chloroethyl) phosphate) in the edible tissues of cattle.

[40 FR 13942, Mar. 27, 1975, as amended at 45 FR 10333, Feb. 15, 1980]

§ 556.320 Hydrocortisone.

A tolerance is established for negligible residues of hydrocortisone (as hydrocortisone sodium succinate or hydrocortisone acetate) in milk at 10 parts per billion.

§ 556.330 Hygromycin B.

A tolerance of zero is established for residues of hygromycin B in or on eggs

and the uncooked edible tissues of swine and poultry.

§ 556.344 Ivermectin.

The marker residue used to monitor the total residues of ivermectin and its metabolites in American bison is 22,23-dihydroavermectin B_{1a}. The target tissue is liver. A tolerance is established for 22,23-dihydroavermectin B_{1a} in liver as follows:

- (a) *Cattle*: 100 parts per billion.
- (b) *Swine*: 20 parts per billion.
- (c) *Sheep*: 30 parts per billion.
- (d) *Reindeer*: 15 parts per billion.
- (e) *American bison*: 15 parts per billion.

[63 FR 7702, Feb. 17, 1998]

§ 556.347 Lasalocid.

As used in this section “tolerance” refers to a concentration of a marker residue in the target tissue selected to monitor for total residues of the drug in the target animal, and “safe concentrations” refers to the concentrations of total residues considered safe in edible tissues.

(a) *Chickens*. The marker residue selected to monitor for total residues of lasalocid in chickens is parent lasalocid. The target tissue is skin with adhering fat. A tolerance for the marker is established in chickens of 0.3 part per million for parent lasalocid in skin with adhering fat. A marker residue concentration of 0.3 part per million in skin with adhering fat corresponds to a concentration for total residues of lasalocid of 7.2 parts per million in liver. The safe concentrations for total residues of lasalocid in the uncooked edible tissues of chickens are 1.2 parts per million in muscle, 2.4 parts per million in skin with adhering fat, and 7.2 parts per million in liver.

(b) *Cattle*. The marker residue selected to monitor for total residues of lasalocid sodium in cattle is parent lasalocid and the target tissue selected is the liver. A tolerance is established in cattle of 0.7 part per million for parent lasalocid in liver. A marker residue concentration of 0.7 part per million in liver corresponds to a concentration for total residues of lasalocid of 4.8 parts per million in liver. The safe concentrations for total residues of lasalocid in the uncooked edible tissues